

LIBRARY



BOROUGH OF OSSETT.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**(W. G. EVANS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)**

Including the Report of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

(B. WADE, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.)

1948.



OSSETT:

S. COCKBURN AND SON, THE BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS
AND "OBSERVER" OFFICE.

Health Committee.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR S. E. BICKLE.

Members:

ALDERMAN J. W. FORD (Mayor)

„ G. MOORHOUSE

„ H. OLDROYD

„ W. PATTERSON

COUNCILLOR J. ASQUITH

„ A. CLARK

„ J. W. GILL

„ E. LAWTON

„ E. LLOYD

„ E. B. NETTLETON

„ F. SHAW

„ H. SMITH

„ J. TYLER

„ C. P. WILSON

„ G. F. WILSON

Co-opted Members:

MRS. M. ELLIS

MRS. G. MOORHOUSE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM GORONWY EVANS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

BASIL WADE, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Health Visitor:

NURSE A. H. HUMPHRIES

To the Mayor and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1948.

July 5th, 1948, was the appointed day under the National Health Service Act and many changes affecting Local Government in general and Public Health in particular then took place.

My report contains an outline of the new organisation, but, as it was in operation for only six months of the year, no attempt has been made to evaluate the changes, so far as it affects Ossett.

The vital statistics of the Borough on the whole compare favourably with those of similar districts. The infant mortality rate of 26 is particularly the cause for satisfaction. This is certainly a record for the Borough. It only remains to be seen whether we can continue to improve on it. It would seem, however, that our chances of so doing will not be very good unless and until the rate of house-building improves.

I have not dealt with Housing or with Sanitation in my Report, as the Sanitary Inspector has covered both subjects in his.

Finally, I acknowledge with thanks the co-operation of the other officials of the Council and the continued kindness and support of all members of the Council.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. EVANS.

October, 1949.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistics:—

Area: 3,332 acres.

Population (Census 1931): 14,834.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1948): 14,690.

Number of dwelling-houses (1948): 4,740.

Rateable value: £72,126.

Product of a penny rate: £265.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live births	274	143	131	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 18.7
Legitimate	259	138	121	
Illegitimate	15	5	10	
Still births	10	7	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 35.02
Legitimate	10	7	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths	167	74	93	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.4

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES.

	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other maternal causes	1	3.52

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	26
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births	27
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

DEATHS FROM

Cancer (all ages)	20
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoe (under two years of age)	2

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE.

Respiratory tuberculosis death rate	0.27
Non-respiratory tuberculosis death rate	0.07

OSSETT M.B.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1948.

	0-1		-5		-15		-30		-45		-60		-75		75+		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System																	3	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis				1							2						2	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum													1		1			3
Cancer of Breast														2			9	1
Cancer of all other sites				1									3		5		12	19
Diabetes																	1	1
Intra-cranial, Vascular Lesions																	1	1
Heart Diseases																	1	1
Other diseases of the Circulatory System																	1	1
Bronchitis																	1	1
Pneumonia																	1	1
Other Respiratory Disorders																	1	1
Diarrhoea under two years																	1	1
Other Digestive Disorders																	1	1
Nephritis																	1	1
Maternal Causes																	1	1
Premature Birth																	1	1
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases																	1	1
Violent Causes																	1	1
All other Causes																	1	1
	3	4	1	2		1	4		3	5	16	15	24	31	27	31	74	93

DEATHS IN STATED CAUSES—INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Prematurity	2
Acute catarrhal laryngitis	1
Gastro-Enteritis	2
Multiple Congenital Abnormality	1
Cause not determined	1
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Ossett Municipal Borough.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Administra- tive County.	England and Wales.
Birth rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	18.7	18.3	18.5	17.9
Death rate (all per 1,000 estimated population)				
All causes	11.4	11.8	11.3	10.8
*Zymotic diseases (seven principal)	0.14	0.12	0.12	§
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.44
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
†Respiratory diseases (excluding tuber- culosis of respiratory system)	1.77	1.34	1.29	§
Cancer	1.36	1.83	1.74	1.86
‡Heart and circulatory diseases	3.40	3.93	3.73	§
Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	26	38	39	34
Diarrhoea (deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	7.30	4.17	4.38	3.3
Maternal Mortality (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)				
Puerperal sepsis ...	—	0.09	0.10	0.24
Other causes	3.52	1.02	1.05	0.78
Total	3.52	1.11	1.15	1.02

* Combined death rate from smallpox, scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough; also diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

† Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

§ Figures not available.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory Service in Wakefield. The Service is comprehensive and free.

Ambulance Facilities.

On July 5th the County Council took over all the Ambulance Services of the County districts. Under the National Health Service this is a free Service. Unfortunately there has been a tendency to overload it. It is to be hoped that the general public will come to appreciate their responsibilities for keeping the Service available for those whose need is real, by calling upon it as little as possible. The difficulties of the Service have been enhanced by the high wastage of old vehicles inherited from some authorities and the difficulty in getting new vehicles. The situation in this respect is improving slowly.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

Since July 5th this has been the responsibility of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. During the year there was no change from the previous arrangement whereby Ossett patients were treated in the Mitchell Laithes Hospital.

General Hospital Accommodation.

The Leeds Regional Hospital Board took over on July 5th all the general hospitals usually patronised by the people of Ossett. It is evident that this Region suffers in the general shortage of beds, particularly for the chronic sick. The establishment of a bed bureau would, I believe, go far to assist doctors in finding accommodation for this type of case and for emergencies.

Domiciliary Nursing.

The County Council took over this work of the Nursing Association on July 5th. Nurse Crawford, appointed by the Ossett Association, continued her work and since then Mrs. Pickersgill, Q.I.D.N.S., has been added to the staff to work in Ossett. The Service is extensively used, and both nurses are kept fully occupied.

Venereal Diseases.

Facilities for treatment are provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, the Dews-

bury General Infirmary, and in all the County Boroughs. Particulars of the times of clinics are advertised and can be obtained from Public Health Departments.

Maternity Services.

Institutional accommodation was taken over by the Leeds Regional Board as part of the Hospital Service. The County Medical Officer continued by arrangement with the Board to administer the booking arrangements for institutions formerly under the County Council.

Under this system, priority is given to complicated cases, those with unsatisfactory home conditions, and those having their first babies. Recommendations are made by the Divisional Medical Officer of Health on the report of the doctor or nurse concerned to the County Medical Officer's Department. Here applications from all divisions are collated and the available accommodation booked. On the whole, this system has worked satisfactorily, though with the present shortage of beds there are bound to be some disappointments. Of the 284 births which took place last year, 106 took place in Institutions, 166 at home and 12 in private nursing homes.

Ante-Natal Care.

Owing to the large attendances at the clinic at Croft House, the sessions were changed from fortnightly to weekly. There were 734 attendances during the year. Dr. Coad continued to act as Medical Officer to the Clinic.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

There were no changes in this part of the Service during the year. Nurses Hauxwell, Holder and Horner carried out the work in Ossett and were responsible for 166 deliveries.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death during the year and this took place in hospital.

Child Welfare.

From July 5th the County Council took over this Service from the Borough Council. There have been no major changes in the organisation since then. The child welfare clinic continues to operate twice weekly. I am particularly grateful for the continued support of the Voluntary Committee, who, prior to the change-over, were mainly responsible for the running of the clinic. I am also indebted to Dr. Coad, who, in spite of the heavy commitments of a busy general practice, has continued his excellent work as Medical Officer to the clinic.

The attendances at the clinic, which show an increase on the previous year, are as follows:—

0-1 year	...	...	...	3,498
1-5 years	...	...	...	2,072

School Health Service.

There are eight schools in the Borough with eleven departments, and the school population at the end of the year was 2,366. Nurse Bartlett is the School Nurse.

(a) Routine Medical Inspections.

School.	Number of Sessions.	Number examined.
Ossett Grammar	4	73
St. Ignatius' R.C.	2	45
Southdale Modern	13	246
Spa Street Council	3	63
South Ossett C. of E.	7	155
Flushdyke Council	5	113
Gawthorpe Council	7	157
Holy Trinity C. of E.	8	183
	49	1,035

(b) Nutrition.

The nutrition of each child seen at a routine medical examination is classified as Good (A), Normal (B) or Poor (C). The results of this classification are as follows:—

	A.	B.	C.
New entrants ...	36	441	8
Intermediates ...	21	306	4
Leavers	40	177	2
	97	924	14
	9.37%	89.27%	1.36%

(c) School Clinic

This is held every morning the schools are open. Dr. Hargreaves, Assistant County Medical Officer, attends weekly on Wednesday afternoons. There were 4,943 attendances at 275 sessions during the year.

(d) Cleanliness Surveys.

School.	Number of inspections.	Number infected.	% infected.
Holy Trinity C.E.	874	22	2.5
Gawthorpe Council	1,006	36	3.5
Flushdyke Council	667	28	4.1
Spa Street Council	232	6	2.5
Southdale Modern	703	14	2.0
South Ossett C.E.	416	10	2.4
St. Ignatius' R.C.	235	6	2.5
	4,133	122	An average of 2.8% infected

Home Help Service.

The purpose of this Service is to supply domestic assistance to families where the mother is confined at home and in other cases where for one reason or another the mother is unable to continue her household duties. The Service is not free, but the scale of assessment for recovery of charges is a generous one, and in many cases no charge is, in fact, made.

The Service is run on a divisional basis, Helpers being required to work anywhere in the division within reasonable travelling time of their homes.

Women who have the time and the vocation for this important form of social work are hard to find, and, as the Service becomes better known, the demand for it strains our resources to the utmost. It is therefore important in this sphere, as in others in our system of Social Service, that it should be used economically so that those whose need is real do not call upon it in vain.

Applications for the services of a Home Help can be made to any nurse on the staff of the Health Department, i.e., health visitor, school nurse, district nurse, or midwife, or direct to the Health Department.

SECTION III.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The following cases of infectious disease (other than tuberculosis) were notified during the year:—

	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	No. of cases.	Removal to hospital.
Scarlet Fever ...		2	2	3	6	25	11	1				50	50
Puerperal Pyrexia								2				2	1
Erysipelas ...											1	1	
Gastro-Enteritis	1											1	1
Measles ...	5	13	13	19	16	41	4					111	
Whooping Cough	16	34	20	17	16	43	3					149	1
Pneumonia ...										1		1	1

Tuberculosis.

The following notifications of new cases were received during the year:—

Pulmonary ... 10 Non-Pulmonary ... 8

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria immunisation continued throughout the year.

During the year 385 children under 15 years of age completed a full course of primary immunisation, and 351 children received reinforcement doses.

The total number of children who have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1948, was 2,219. This represents 65·6% of the estimated child population.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The vaccination return for the year is as follows:—

Under 1 year ...	27
1-5 years ...	7
5-14 years ...	1
Over 14 years ...	—
	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

SECTION IV.

Water Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Ogden, the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer, for the following information:—

(i) The water supply of the area has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

(ii) **Bacteriological Examination.** Fourteen bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and four of the water coming into supply. Of these, one sample of raw water gave a count of 1 B. Coli in 100 ml., and one of treated water gave a count of 5 B. Coli. In neither case was fæcal coli indicated. Ten samples of raw water, eight of treated water, and three of mixed Batley and Pildacre treated water have been submitted for chemical analysis during 1948. The analyses are typical of an underground source, although the chlorides are generally present to the extent of 20 to 25 parts per 100,000.

(iii) The water generally has been alkaline, having a pH value of something over 7, and plumbo-solvency has not, therefore, been encountered.

(iv) No action in respect of contamination has been necessary.

(v) The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains direct to the house is 4,740 (population 14,690). No dwelling-houses are on stand-pipe supply.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, Year ended 31st December, 1948.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to place before you my twentieth Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the work of my department and the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during the year 1948.

HOUSING.

During the year 26 Council houses were completed and occupied; private enterprise was responsible for the erection of eight houses, and conversions carried out at existing properties provided five additional family units, making in all a total of 39 new dwellings.

While the new dwellings provided during 1948 are ten more than in the previous year, the number falls far short of requirements. The problem of housing constitutes the most serious item confronting the Council and its officers, and until the output of new houses is considerably increased little can be done for the numerous families living under the difficult conditions of lodgings, for the occupants of worn-out and obsolescent houses, and for the overcrowded.

The extensive working of the underground coal measures in the district has contributed towards the difficulty of obtaining building sites suitable both in size and position. Restrictions in this connection involve either a "dead-line" when buildings must be completed or the withholding of building until subsidence of the surface is complete. This factor, together with other restrictions which are in operation, coupled with the many approvals which have to be obtained, makes house building in your district a protracted business. If housing is to proceed expeditiously, one can only conclude that sites must be obtained and prepared in advance of building.

At the 31st December, 1948, the number of applicants for housing accommodation totalled 1,016—877 from families resident in Ossett and 139 from persons outside the district. Of the Ossett applicants, 283 were from families not in occupation of a house.

Towards the close of the year the 1,016 housing applicants were circularised at the request of the Ministry of Health regarding their desire to remain on the housing register. All returned forms on which the applicant indicated a desire to be retained on the register had to be forwarded to the Ministry of Health. The result of the enquiry is not available for this report.

In the matter of worn-out and obsolescent houses, I can but emphasize that deterioration and decay in the fabric of old property is progressive, and while a few Demolition Orders may do something for a very few families, this method is not getting at the root of the problem, and one can but hope that the time is not far distant when the matter can be tackled in a more comprehensive manner.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year two privies and four slop (tipper) closets were converted to water-closets with pedestal basins and separate flushing cisterns.

Fourteen additional water-closets were provided at existing property—five at dwelling-houses and seven at factory premises and two at other premises.

In the course of privy conversion work, five dustbins were provided in lieu of two wet ashpits.

Work in connection with drains includes the reconstruction of two drainage systems. Twenty-five choked systems were opened and cleansed.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:—

Privies converted to water-closets	...	...	...	2
Additional water-closets provided	...	...	...	12
Slop (tipper) closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	4
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	2
Drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	25

The following table shows the existing sanitary accommodation at the close of 1948:—

Privies in connection with ashpits	...	...	...	85
Slop (tipper) closets	...	...	...	33
Water-closets	...	...	...	4,236
Pail closets	...	...	...	6
Trough closets	...	...	...	58
Ashpits in connection with privies	...	...	...	61
Ashpits (dry)	...	...	...	127
Ashbins	...	...	...	4,350

FOODSTUFFS.

Meat.

The slaughtering of home-killed food animals continues at the Wakefield slaughter-house. Dressed carcasses and offals are transported from Wakefield to a slaughter-house off Prospect Road for re-allocation to the individual butchers. Butchers' vans and a motor wagon provided with detachable covers are used for the delivery of meat from the local allocation centre to butchers' premises.

The existing system of slaughtering and distribution involves much handling and transporting. If the method is to become a permanent feature of the trade, then specially designed transport vehicles, together with local premises sufficiently large to afford hanging space for the maximum volume of meat being handled at any one time, are a necessity.

In addition to the routine inspection of butchers' meat, inspection of the carcasses of "cottagers" pigs were also carried out. In all cases where diseased conditions were found to exist, I have experienced no difficulty in obtaining the surrender by the owner of the diseased parts.

Tinned Foods.

Inspections of tinned foods are carried out on the request of local traders.

No complaints have been received from the public in respect of tinned foods.

Foodstuffs found unfit for human consumption during 1948 are summarised below:—

Commodity.	Weight in Lbs.
Ham	30
Pigs' Heads and Organs	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish (tinned)	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (tinned)	45 $\frac{1}{8}$
Shell Eggs	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk (tinned)	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (tinned)	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (fresh)	98
Cheese (trimmings)	2
Soups and Vegetables (tinned)	167 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sweets (glass content)	11
Dried Egg	$\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit Pudding	$\frac{3}{4}$
Pastry Mixture	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.	726 $\frac{1}{8}$
	6 cwts. 1 qr. 26 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Milk.

Twenty-one farms are registered for the production of milk.

During the year two farmers discontinued milk production.

After considerable delay, building commenced on a new and up-to-date cow shed at High Street, Gawthorpe. When completed the building will provide a much-needed improvement at this farm. The general lay-out of the premises and the equipment to be provided will enable the owners to produce milk of the highest quality.

Number of registered Cowkeepers	...	21
Number of registered Cowsheds	...	23
Number of registered Milk Sellers	...	31

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1943.

In the district there are five licensed producers of "Accredited" milk, together with seven licensed retailers of "Pasteurised" milk. The latter figure is an increase of five on the number for 1947. It appears, therefore, that there is a growing demand for designated milk, particularly "Tuberculin Tested" milk which has been subjected to pasteurisation.

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS.

Routine disinfections of 47 houses after infectious diseases were carried out. Nine houses were treated for vermin infestations.

INFESTATION CONTROL (RATS AND MICE).**Sewer Control.**

During July routine treatment of ten per cent. of the man-holes on the sewer system was carried out. At no point was a "take" recorded, and consequently no further action was taken during the year.

Surface Control.

Thirty-six premises were treated during the year—rat infestations 27 and mouse infestations 9.

Clearance of rats was effected on the first treatment at 21 premises, and in six cases re-treatments were necessary.

Corporation properties, including both sewage works and the refuse tips, also had routine treatments.

Treatment consists of pre-baiting for three or four days with damp sausage rusk, to which is added on the fourth or fifth day zinc phosphide. Where re-treatments are found to be necessary, both the bait base and the poison are changed.

REFUSE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL.

Staff.

The number of employees engaged on refuse collection and disposal is 12, comprising three motor drivers, seven loaders, one tip man and one paper baler.

Transport.

Three vehicles operate full time. Vehicle No. 1—Morris 30 cwt., purchased in September, 1938; Vehicle No. 2—Bedford 30 cwt., purchased in February, 1940. The third vehicle, Commer 2-3 tonner, was put into service on the 1st March, 1948.

During the latter part of 1948 the need of a further replacement was evident by the recurring mechanical breakdowns of the old vehicles. The Committee approved the purchase of a new 2-3 ton chassis and cab with covered refuse collection body to our own design.

Delivery of the new vehicle will enable the Bedford to undergo a complete overhaul, after which we can dispose of the 1938 Morris wagon.

Disposal.

Disposal of household and trade refuse was effected by controlled tipping at Flushdyke tip and Lodge Hill Farm.

At the farm "land fill" is taking place on a site where at one time outcrop coal was worked. When tipping is completed it will bring into use an area of land which has had no agricultural value for a long number of years.

Salvage.

Two factors exerted an influence on our salvage sales during the year. Firstly, staffing difficulties made it necessary to frequently use the paper baler on refuse collection work, and in consequence a large stock of unbaled paper was on hand at the close of the year. Secondly, the market for bottles and jars dried up without any warning.

A further disquieting feature during the year was the report that a number of authorities were having difficulty in disposing of their mixed waste paper, and some authorities had to resort to tipping their accumulated stocks. General opinion was that this might well be a forerunner to a general reduction in the price for waste paper. As we now know, this supposition has proved correct, and it will have a decided bearing on future salvage activities.

The weight of salvage sold during the year was as follows:

Waste paper ...	...	...	74 tons	13 cwt.
Household bones ...	...	...		1½ cwt.
Kitchen waste ...	...	...	74 tons	16¾ cwt.
Tins ...	...	...		2 cwt.

Total of 149 tons 14½ cwt., with an income of £598 6s. 5d.

Costs.

The gross cost of this service for the year was £4,644. Wages, insurance and superannuation accounted for £3,423. The total income to the department was £702, leaving £3,942 to be met from the rates.

For costing purposes, the purchase price of the new Commer vehicle is excluded, in its place I have included a sum of £139 15s. 0d. for depreciation, based on a five-years life.

During the year future wages increases were received by the workmen, and in September a 44-hour working week became operative.

Payments for sickness amounted to £57 odd, and was responsible for the loss of 838 man-hours. Holiday pay accounted for £160.

Time lost by reason of unpaid absence totalled 882 man-hours during the year.

The total estimated tonnage collected and disposed of during the year was 4,264 tons, at an all-in cost of 18s. 5·8d. per ton. The net cost per house per annum was 16s. 7½d., or 3·8d. per house per week.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS.

Housing—Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	885
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	36
Rat-infested premises	...	...	...	...	...	186
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	31
Meat Allocation Centre	...	...	...	...	...	11
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	28
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shops re food supplies	...	...	...	...	...	45
Cowsheds and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	17
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	13
Offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	11
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	41
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	250
Tips	...	...	...	...	...	101
Refuse collection	...	...	...	...	...	66
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	24
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	11
Feast ground	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	98
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	31
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	21
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	11
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous food visits	...	...	...	...	...	3
Applicants for Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	349
Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	120
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	...	...	...	306
Miscellaneous housing visits	...	...	...	...	...	28
Preliminary housing survey	...	...	...	...	...	1,567
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4,331

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Rendered free from dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Eaves-gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

[illegible]

WATER-CLOSETS.

Additional water-closets provided for existing property	...	...	14
Provided in substitution of privies	...	...	2
Provided in substitution of slop (tipper) closets	...	...	4
Provided for new houses	...	...	47
Total number provided (houses)	...	...	57
Total number provided (other premises)	...	...	10
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	6
New pedestals fixed	...	...	2
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	7
Cleansed	...	...	5
Soil pipe renewed or repaired	...	...	2

DRAINS.

[illegible]

PRIVY MIDDENS.

Converted to water-closets	2
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

ASHPITS.

Abolished or disused (wet)	2
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

TIPPER CLOSETS.

Converted to w.c. (chain-pull)	4
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

ASHBINS.

Provided in lieu of ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Provided for new houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Renewed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102

SUMMARY.

NUISANCES.

Number found during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Number brought forward from previous year				...	...	...	...	352
Number abated during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366
Number outstanding at the end of the year				...	...	...	...	359

NOTICES.

Informal notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Statutory notices issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

In conclusion, I desire to tender my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and to my colleagues for their continued co-operation.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

B. WADE,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

